

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Cancelled).
2. **(Currently Amended)** A method of ~~presenting~~ stimulating an immune response to an antigenic peptide *in vivo* ~~on the surface of a viable cancer cell~~, said method comprising:
 - contacting ~~said cancer~~ a cell with said antigenic peptide and with a photosensitizing agent *ex vivo*, wherein said peptide and said agent are each taken up into an intracellular membrane-restricted compartment of said cell;
 - irradiating said cell *ex vivo* with light of a wavelength effective to activate the photosensitizing agent, such that the membrane of said intracellular compartment is disrupted, releasing said peptide into the cytosol of the cell, without killing the cell;
 - wherein[[.]] said released antigenic peptide, or a part thereof of sufficient size to stimulate a cytotoxic T cell response, is subsequently presented on the surface of said cell by a class I MHC molecule;
 - administering the cell to a mammal after irradiating said cell to thereby stimulate the *in vivo* immune response to the antigenic peptide;
 - ~~wherein presentation of the antigenic peptide, or part thereof, on the surface of said cell results in cytotoxic T cell mediated cell killing by a cytotoxic T cell specific for said antigenic peptide or a part thereof;~~ and
 - wherein the photosensitizing agent is selected from the group consisting of a porphyrin, phthalocyanine and a chlorin.
3. (Cancelled).
4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein the antigenic peptide is a vaccine antigen or vaccine component.
- 5-7. (Cancelled).

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2 wherein the photosensitizing agent is meso-tetraphenylporphine with 4 sulfonate groups (TPPS₄), meso-tetraphenylporphine with 2 sulfonate groups on adjacent phenyl rings (TPPS_{2a}), or aluminum phthalocyanine with 2 sulfonate groups on adjacent phenyl rings (AlPcS_{2a}).

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein the antigenic peptide and/or photosensitizing agent is bound to one or more targeting agents or carrier molecules.

10 -27. (Canceled).

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein at least 90% of the cells are not killed.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein at least 95% of the cells are not killed.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein the photosensitizing agent is a sulfonated tetraphenylporphine, a disulfonated aluminum phthalocyanine or a tetrasulfonated aluminum phthalocyanine.

31-40. (Canceled).

41. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein the antigenic peptide stimulates cytotoxic T cells.

42. (Canceled).

43. **(Currently Amended)** ~~An *in vitro*~~ A method of stimulating an immune response to an antigenic peptide *in vivo* ~~presenting an antigenic peptide on the surface of a viable cancer cell and killing said cell by cytotoxic T cell mediated cell killing~~, said method comprising:

contacting ~~said cancer~~ a cell with ~~said~~ an antigenic peptide and with a photosensitizing agent *in vivo*, wherein said peptide and said agent are each taken up into an intracellular membrane-restricted compartment of said cell;

irradiating said cell with light of a wavelength effective to activate the photosensitizing agent, such that the membrane of said intracellular compartment is disrupted, releasing said peptide into the cytosol of the cell, without killing the cell;

wherein said released antigenic peptide, or a part thereof of sufficient size to stimulate a cytotoxic T cell response, is subsequently presented on the surface of said cell by a class I MHC molecule;

wherein presentation of the antigenic peptide, or part thereof, on the surface of said cell results in stimulation of the immune response ~~cytotoxic T cell mediated cell killing by a cytotoxic T cell~~ specific for said antigenic peptide or a part thereof; and

wherein the photosensitizing agent is selected from the group consisting of a porphyrin, phthalocyanine and a chlorin.

44. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 43, wherein the antigenic peptide is a vaccine antigen or vaccine component.

45. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 43, wherein the photosensitizing agent is meso-tetraphenylporphine with 4 sulfonate groups (TPPS₄), meso-tetraphenylporphine with 2 sulfonate groups on adjacent phenyl rings (TPPS_{2a}), or aluminum phthalocyanine with 2 sulfonate groups on adjacent phenyl rings (AlPcS_{2a}).

46. **(Previously Presented)** The method of claim 43, wherein the antigenic peptide and/or photosensitizing agent is bound to one or more targeting agents or carrier molecules.

47. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 43, wherein at least 90% of the cells are not killed.

48. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 43, wherein at least 95% of the cells are not killed.

49. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 43, wherein the photosensitizing agent is a sulfonated tetraphenylporphine, a disulfonated aluminum phthalocyanine or a tetrasulfonated aluminum phthalocyanine.

50. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 43, wherein the antigenic peptide stimulates cytotoxic T cells.

51. (New) The method of claim 43, wherein said cell is an antigen presenting cell selected from the group consisting of lymphocytes, dendritic cells and macrophages.

52. (New) The method of claim 2, wherein said cell is an antigen presenting cell selected from the group consisting of lymphocytes, dendritic cells and macrophages.